Tea cultivation as a part of rural development

2445. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been undertaken to extend tea cultivation as a part of rural development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to undertake any study of rural areas for tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom cultivation; and

(d) if so, the names of States and the rural areas which have been selected for such study for the purpose of rural development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) to (d) The United Planters Association of Southern India conducted a survey to find out suitable areas to extentd tea cultivation. As per this survey, it was estimated that about 400 hectares in Nilgiris are available for being brought under tea cultivation. These are marginal sub-marginal areas under potato or vegetable cultivation. It was also estimated that bringing these areas under tea will provide employment to around 10,000 people, besides contribution to increased tea cultivation in South India.

Production of tea has started in Orissa in September, 1987 in Keonjhar District where an area of 110 hectares has been brought under tea plantation.

In Nagaland, about 10000 hectares of land are reported to be suitable for tea plantation.

As regards coffee, Coffee Board has constituted a survey team to identify areas suitable for coffee cultivation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra. The Board has also undertaken a project for identifying areas suitable for coffee cultivation in all the states of North Eastern region.

With regard to Rubber, Rubber Board has been carrying out surveys of lands agro-climatically suitable for rubber cultivation. These have revealed that extensive lands in the rural areas of North Eastern region, West Bengal, Orissa, Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Karnataka, Goa and Konkan region of Maharashtra can be gainfully made use for development of rubber plantation.

Cardamom Board has no proposal to undertake any study or survey on extension of cardamom cultivation in rural areas.

Imports for Audio electric Industry

2446. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for shifting imports for audio electric industry from OGL to new policy;

(b) whether the industry is facing closure of its several units as alleged by the Chairman of the Industry Cell;

(c) whether the cost of imported patts are maintained at OGL level or reduced or raised; and

(d) whether there is any substance in the apprehension expressed by the concerned people that the new policy would result in the unemployment of more than 20,000 people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): Presumably, the Hon'ble Member of referring to Audio Tape Deck Mechanism (TDM) which has been shifted from OGL to the Limited permissible List.

(a) Audio tape Deck Mechanism industry is now well established in the country. The components in question have been shifted from OGL to provide adequate protection to indigenous industry.

(b) Government has no information with regard to closure of TDM manufacturing units.

(c) The prices depend on duty structure. There has been no change in the import duty levels in respect of parts for Tape Deck Mechanism.

(d) No, Sir.

Study of extremist problem in different States

2447. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team had visited some States to study the extremist problem in the States; and

(b) if so, the observations and suggestions made by the team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A Central Team comprising of Secretary, Planning Commission, Secretary, Rural Development and representatives of the Ministry of Welfare has visited Bihar and Andhra Pradesh recently, to study the left wing extremist problem in these States. The Central Team has submitted its report in respect of Bihar. In its report in respect of Bihar, the team has observed that curbing social oppression and accelerating socio-economic development in the affected areas is crucial for effectively tacking the left wing extremists in the State. For sharper focus on development in the affected areas, the team has recommended a special area approach for the development of 27 affected blocks in the 7 districts of Bihar.

तस्करी रोकने के लिए कानून

2148. **श्री शरद यादव :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1985 से वर्ष-वार कितने मूल्य का तस्करी का सामान पकड़ा गया है ;

(ख) तस्करी को रोकने के लिए क्या कानून बनाये गये हैं और 1985 से इन कानूनों के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे मामलों में पकड़े गए तस्करों को न्यायालयों द्वारा छोड़ दिया जाता है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितने मामलों में (1985 से) तस्करों के खिलाफ आरोप सिद्ध नहीं किए जा सके ; और

(ङ) तस्करी की वजह से देश को किस प्रकार का नुकसान होता है और 1985 से तस्करी की वजह से वर्ष-वार कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राजस्व विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजीत पांजा) : (क) देश भर में वर्ष 1985 से पकड़े गए तस्करी के माल के मूल्य का वर्ष-वार विवरण निम्नानुसार है :—

वर्ष	मूल्य (करोड़ रुपयों में)
1985	195.62
1986	217.50
1987	251.47
1988	215.40*

(तारीख 8-8-1988 तक)

(*अनन्तिम)

(ख) तस्करी को रोकने के लिए बनाये गये मुख्य कानून ये हैं :—

(i) सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962;

(ii) विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 ; तथा

(iii) विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 ।

वर्ष 1985 से 1988 (30 जून तक) की अवधि के दौरान उपर्युक्त कानूनों के अन्तर्गत 11,040 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है तथा 2,937 व्यक्तियों को नजरबन्द किया गया है।